

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 3 copies \$4; 10 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for) the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittance by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line	Do, each additional line
Do, one week	Do, one week
Do, two weeks	Do, two weeks
Do, three weeks	Do, three weeks
Do, four weeks	Do, four weeks
Do, five weeks	Do, five weeks
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Do, sixteen weeks	Do, sixteen weeks
Do, seventeen weeks	Do, seventeen weeks
Do, eighteen weeks	Do, eighteen weeks
Do, nineteen weeks	Do, nineteen weeks
Do, twenty weeks	Do, twenty weeks

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
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Advertisements marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly at others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, short notices and communications, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations are advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 10 cents for each continuing; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, as per first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion—\$1.00. Each continuing—75 cents.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuing; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of year advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rate.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a called meeting of this Society held at the Merchants' Exchange officers were elected for the present year and the Treasurer's report received and referred to an auditing committee.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the executive committee of the United States Agricultural Society, proffering the co-operation of this society at their annual exhibition to be held here next fall.

A free discussion was had by the members present as to the condition of the fruit-buds of the peach after their exposure to the severe cold of the 19th inst. It was the opinion of nearly all that as yet but few were killed.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Commissioner of Patents in regard to the distribution of seeds. Also, to communicate with the Smithsonian Institute in regard to meteorological tables and other matters of public interest.

It was resolved to meet on the last Saturday of each month during the winter at the same place.

THE LECTURE.—Quite a large audience assembled Saturday night to hear the third lecture of the course before the Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Dr. Green, President of Transylvania University. It was a discourse upon the "Immortality of the Soul," full of beautiful and eloquent passages, and marked by the keen and lucid style of thought that characterizes all the efforts of the distinguished lecturer. As a close, consistent, and sustained argument in behalf of this great and fundamental doctrine of the Christian, the lecture was not equal to the reputation of its author. Of course in the brief period allotted to the discussion of so vast a subject it could not be treated in all of its phases, and the learned president took only the moral view of the question.

TENNESSEE BANKS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the act of the last Legislature forbidding the banks of that State, except the Bank of Tennessee, from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars is a valid and constitutional enactment. The effect of this decision does not impair the value of such notes already in circulation, but forbids their reissuance after they have been withdrawn from circulation, and restricts all banks alike from hereafter issuing any notes of a less denomination than five dollars, except such notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

WE HAVE read some statements of Mr. Ruffner on the subject of a supply of coal to the city, in which he shows the feasibility of securing this object from the Kanawha river. As little has heretofore been known of the resources of that region, we invite the investigation of the matter by our citizens who feel proper interest in it. We refer to Mr. R. for details. He has some samples at his office.

WE HAVE already noticed the fact that a young lady of New York city, who, in a disappointed love fit, turned nun, but, getting tired of confinement, ran away. The young lady is Miss Pauline Costar, a grand-daughter of the celebrated Madame de Pau, and daughter of the late Count de Grosse. The young man who refused to reciprocate her affection is Walter Livingston. The parties are all occupants of the highest niche in the temple of fashion.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of the Territory of Kansas has unanimously repealed the test-act so obnoxious to the Freesoilers. Gov. Geary refuses to commission Mr. Shannard, who was elected Sheriff of Douglas county, as he is a man of violent passions and character, an intemperate man, and would only excite mobs and disturbances. This has caused quite a commotion in the Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS introduced in the Louisiana legislature endorsing Hon. J. P. Benjamin for his course in joining the Democratic party, meet with serious opposition from members of the same faith.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

LINES.

Take back, O Lord, the precious gift
Thy mercy gave to me;
Take back Thy gift, 'tis better far
For her to be with Thee,
I love her, O how tenderly
No mortal heart may know,
She is the brightest joy of life,
My dearest friend below;
And it is hard to give her up
In death's cold arms to rest,
But, Lord, Thy will be done, not mine,
Thou knowest what is best.

Take her, Thy goodness is supreme,
Thou art too wise to err;
I trust her to Thy keeping, Lord,
Without a doubt or fear;
I thank Thee for the many years
She has been spared to me;
I thank Thee that art come to take
My treasure back to Thee;
Take her, O Lord, she is Thine own,
Thy will be done, not mine;
I bless Thee for recalling her
From my weak heart to Thine.

MATILDA.

THE DEATH OF DR. ALEXANDER.—During the past few weeks death has been busy among our oldest and most valued citizens. Among his victims we regret to number Dr. John Alexander, who died yesterday morning, after a protracted and painful illness. Dr. Alexander was one of the most prominent of our citizens. He was well known and highly esteemed. Warm-hearted and zealous in his friendships, an active and energetic business man, and eager to promote the public interests whenever it was in his power, his death will be much lamented as a public loss.

BURNING A SLAVE.—We learn from the Eufala (Ala.) Native, that a slave man was burned at Abbeville, in that State, by a mob of people numbering over four thousand. He was taken from jail, the Sheriff offering no resistance, and tied firmly to a stake, around which was heaped fat pine wood, so as to make a pile six feet in diameter and four feet high. Fire was then applied, and the poor wretch was burned to ashes. The crime of which he was guilty was the murder of his master.

The lecture room of St. Andrew's Church was used yesterday for the first time. A large congregation assembled, and the services were particularly interesting. This new church is an off-shoot from the congregation worshipping at St. Paul's, and has been built up mainly through the liberality of that body. It occupies a heretofore destitute field, and will afford religious opportunities for that growing section of the city.

The hog cholera is committing great devastation among the hogs in the distilleries at Milton and Carrollton. Several hundred have died at both places. The hogs often die in half an hour after being attacked. The same fatality is attending them in the neighborhood of Vernon, Ind. Sulphur in their slops is said to be beneficial.

The Louisville Democrat and Cincinnati Enquirer have both lately come out in a new dress.—Paris Flag.

If, as the language of the Flag implies, they have got but one dress between them, one of them will have to lie in bed whilst the other circulates.

The New York papers are very enthusiastic in their notices of Madame de Wilhert's first appearance in opera. She is a Fifth Avenue debutante, and appeared at the Academy of Music. The receipts upon the occasion amounted to \$3,000.

Last night a man who had just arrived from Nashville, having walked the entire distance, applied for lodging at the jail, being unable to procure a sleeping place elsewhere. He was kindly taken in and locked up.

The Lexington Statesman announces James H. Garraud, of Boyle county, as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing August election. Mr. G. was defeated for the same office in 1855.

Francis J. Coleman, who kept a woodyard on the Mississippi river, in the upper part of Warren county, Miss., was found dead in his bed on the 14th, with seven horrible wounds inflicted by a tomahawk in his head.

A drunken woman fell on Eleventh street, between Main and Market, yesterday afternoon, and broke her leg. The bone protruded through the flesh.

The Kentucky Stock Importing Company has offered Mr. W. H. Turner, of Indianapolis, \$2,000 for his Morgan stallion. He refuses to sell at that price.

The ice in Dix river, a branch of the Kentucky, broke up a few days since, and several saw mills were washed away.

The sun rises this morning at 7 o'clock and 6 minutes, and sets at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes. The days are gradually growing longer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Owensboro American states that Mr. L. Lashbrook came to his death by a tree falling on him, on the 24th ult.

The readers of the Journal will undoubtedly be gratified by the following brief sketch which the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth gives of the Rev. T. Hempstead, who has endeared himself to all hearts by his extraordinary poetical contributions to our columns. Mr. H. is no longer preaching in Louisiana, having removed some months ago to Connecticut. We have understood that a volume of poetry may soon be expected from him. The occasion of the Commonwealth's little sketch was the appearance in our paper of Mr. Hempstead's noble poem entitled "Half-Way."

We have reason to know that the contributor who furnishes this delicious morsel is well worth the sunset stamp of any critic. This is but one of a host of choice things which float away from his "frenzy rillings." Mr. Hempstead has been preaching in a Presbyterian pulpit in Louisiana for some time, and bids fair to leave his mark as a poet of fine water. We once heard him in a discourse. Whatever may be the inappropriateness of what is usually called poetical oratory in a sermon, one thing is very certain in his case. So far from dull monotonous, from beginning to end it was the movement of a brilliant epic, arousing his audience like the sweep of a storm or the fan of a zephyr. We cannot forget the colloquial, balls and lucid gardens through which he carried us. They have all the enchantments of a transit through an Oriental Paradise. Whatever strength and body Mr. H. may show for a sound, able divine, one thing no one will doubt who may read such lines as these, or be a few moments in his company, that he has the essential spark of fire in him. In physique he is thin and frail—a bundle of quivering nerves—with ever the chords of a harp touched by music from the skies.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather has turned cold again. The thermometer yesterday morning stood at about 20 and last evening at 26 above zero. We saw Capt. Fuller last night, who had just come from his boat above the Six-Mile Island. He states that the boats are all in their former positions and the ice firm. Below the falls, the river, we are told, is clear of ice to Salt river.

Night before last and yesterday morning the river rose 5 inches at the city wharf and 11 inches at Portland, but last evening it was falling again. The Peter Tellou was running steam yesterday to pullock the Baltic, which was raising aground on the New Albany wharf a few days ago by the Belle Sheridan being swept against her by the ice, but we have not learned the result. Capt. Key informs us that the damage to the Baltic is very slight, and that the Belle Sheridan sustained very little injury beyond demolishing five of her state rooms, and that will be fully repaired in a week.

The Cumberland river was rising on Friday with 6 feet water on Harpeth shoals, and navigation had been resumed between Nashville, Cairo, and New Orleans.

The rivers in South Alabama were all rising at our last dates.

The following river intelligence we copy from the Memphis Bulletin, of the 25th ult.—the latest dates we have have from that point:

The river was falling very fast yesterday, and the ice running in much smaller quantities owing to the gorges above here, at Randolph and Columbus. We learn that the river is gorged again at Randolph. When the first gorge broke the Cumberland floated down about a quarter of a mile when she was locked in again, just below the narrow, and lay in a pretty safe condition. The J. C. Swann and Scotland are laid up just below, and a large number of passengers are quartered in the farm-houses and cabins on both sides of the river.

The Simonds unfortunately got aground at Horn Lake bar, and the Franklin went down early yesterday morning to her relief, but had not returned at 10 o'clock last night.

The Niagara.—The same paper has the following particulars of the loss of the Niagara:

Three passengers from this ill-fated boat arrived here yesterday morning, by railroad, having left the boat on Friday morning, came down to Randolph, where they got a conveyance to Brownsville. From them we learn that the Niagara left Cairo on Wednesday, 14th inst., and got aground at Island 34 at midnight on the 17th. The fire-press attempted to pull her off Sunday, but did not succeed.

On the following day the boat commenced careening, and the passengers were all crowded into the life-boat. The boat began breaking and giving way, and the crew threw overboard, hay, pork, flour, and her cargo generally. Tuesday morning, fifty cabin passengers, including the ladies, were taken to the island and took shelter in some open cabins, under beds, and furnished with provisions from the boat. On Thursday the balance of the passengers left the boat, and commenced bringing the gentlemen over to the main land, the trip being too dangerous to attempt to take the ladies over. These latter are comfortably provided for by Capt. Spotts and his officers, and will probably remain there until some boat comes along and takes them off.

The boat is broken in two at the wheel-house, and has about five feet water under her. The boat will doubt prove a total loss, except her machinery, cabin, etc., the former of which Captain Spotts is engaged in taking to pieces in hopes of saving it before the ice breaks up and the river rises.

Her cargo thrown overboard, as near as we can learn, consisted of 1,000 bushels flour, 100 bushels pork, 200 barrels of hay, 2,000 lbs. corn, and a quantity of cotton and whiskey. Sixty head of cattle, sixty-five head of sheep, and thirty-five head of horses were on board the boat—the latter insured. Fortunately no lives were lost. The mate had his foot badly mangled by the breaking of a spar. A might be expected, during such severe weather, there was a good deal of suffering from cold on the island. The passengers speak very highly of the conduct of Capt. Spotts and his officers.

In response to the card of Capt. Leathers, of the Natchez, Capt. Broadwell, of the Eclipse, says:

I have only to say, that the speed of the Eclipse is entirely satisfactory to me, and I have no doubt, it is equally so to the public. I have not yet made, nor do I intend to make any preparations for a race. I have a higher regard for the honor of the service of the State, than for the honor of the honor of traveling on the Eclipse in preference to other boats; than for the unimportant triumph over another boat, particularly when it is so easily achieved where desirable. The traveling public may rely that the Eclipse will undertake no contest with another boat, without giving public notice.

The number of steamboats belonging to Mobile, exclusive of those trading between Mobile and New Orleans and engaged in the through trade, is fifty-four, the assessed value of which is \$850,000.

HOG STATISTICS.—The Terre Haute Courier gives the aggregate killing of hogs at that point and Durkie's Ferry at about 50,000 head, and adds that this will be about 1,500 over the packing last year.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the number of hogs packed there will be about 20,000 head short of last year, which was, we believe, 90,000 head.

NICARAGUA EXCITEMENT.—The departure of the steamer Tennessee for Nicaragua from New York last week, was attended by considerable excitement. Several arrests were made by the United States officers of persons connected with the Nicaraguan agency office in that city. Two hundred men were sent out, and over \$4,000 worth of provisions.

STARVED.—On Thursday, in Lafayette, Indiana, David P. Hinton was dangerously stabbed by Wm. Heath, a young man only eighteen years of age. He had been severely reprimanded by his father for repeated intoxication, and supposing that Hinton had informed on him, revenged himself by the assault mentioned.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.—Commander Rowan has been dismissed from his position in the United States Navy. This officer originally entered the service on the 19th of August, 1823. He was recently tried by court martial, and found guilty of drunkenness and other unofficerlike conduct.

THE MISSOURI HEMP CROP.—The St. Louis Intelligencer learns from a gentleman who has just returned from the interior of Missouri that the yield of hemp in that State will amount to about 90,000 bales. Farmers were generally asking \$120 per ton, though sales had been made at \$100 per ton.

An excitement about bribery has been created in the Louisiana Legislature. A member of the Senate was offered fifty dollars to vote for a bill incorporating Dolear's Commercial College at New Orleans. The Senate ordered the bill to be burned.

All the private bankers in St. Louis, save two, have published a card stating that they are receiving as currency the notes of all Illinois banks except the People's Bank, Carmi; Stock Security, Danville; Prairie State Bank, and Rushville Bank.

John Doss, a prominent merchant of Weston, Mo., was murdered at his store door one evening last week, by an engineer named Hardin. They had a dispute about an account involving only \$9.

The wholesale provision dealers of New York have resolved to use only decimal currency in their dealings. This reform was inaugurated last year by the flour dealers.

A negro man was frozen to death near Vicksburg on the 16th inst. We may judge from this fact of the intensity of the cold term down South.

There was but one arrest during Saturday and Sunday, and that of a poor drunken Irishman.

Maakett, the great comedian, is playing at the Charles theatre, New Orleans.

[For this morning's Journal.]
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Bigler, the bill providing for the survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale commented severely on the conduct of Gov. Stevens in proclaiming martial law and arresting the Judge of the Federal Court in Washington Territory. He was opposed to placing a single dollar in the hands of such a man, and thought that in the days of Roman supremacy no outrage equal to this was ever perpetrated in the most remote province of that empire.

The amendments were agreed to, appropriating \$700,000 for the restoration and maintenance of peace, &c., in Oregon and Washington Territories. Bill not concluded.

The Senate adopted Houston's resolution calling on the President to furnish the number and causes of desertions from the navy, since the passage of the act providing for the efficiency of the navy. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Grow, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing the people there to form for themselves a constitution and State government, with a view to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution. An election is to be held on the first Monday in June for the choice of delegates to the convention. In the event of the people deciding in favor of a State government, the Marshal is to proceed to take a census of the Territory, with a view of ascertaining the number of Representatives she is entitled to, under the present apportionment. The same provisions are in this bill as in former bills of a similar character relative to public lands for education, and are to be assented to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States. Mr. Grow said the proposed State would embrace 70,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 90,000 square miles to be hereafter erected into a government by the Indian name of Dacotah.

Mr. Phelps did not desire to impede the progress of the bill, but wished to know how much of the proposed Territory lies on the west of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Grow replied, about three-fourths.

Mr. Phelps said Mr. Grow had frequently advocated the safety of compact, and wished to know whether he believed in the sacredness of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Grow replied, certainly.

Mr. Phelps resumed, saying that in that ordinance a provision was made for five States out of the Northwestern Territory, which have long since been organized, and now Mr. Grow proposed another.

Mr. Grow thought this came with a bad grace from Mr. Phelps, considering the Platte country was taken and included within the limits of Missouri.

Mr. Phelps explained that he did not regard the ordinance of '87 or the compromise of '20 as sacred compact.

Mr. Boyce asked whether Minnesota had sufficient population for a State.

Mr. Grow—Minnesota would be about the size of Missouri, and her population is between 175,000 and 200,000.

Motion to table passed down by a large majority, when the bill voted—98 against 74.

Mr. Grow, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, declaring all the pretended laws passed by the Legislature at the Shawnee Mission null and void, for the reason that the members were elected in violation of the organic act and by usurped power, and had enacted cruel and oppressive statutes.

The bill provides for holding a new election. Any person offering to vote must prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler, and by the oath of two legal voters that he has been for more than one month preceding the election an actual resident, and for fifteen days a resident in the election district. Fines from \$20 to \$500 and imprisonment from one to twelve months are to be imposed on illegal voting, disturbance, or controlling the polls by armed or organized bands, and willful reception of illegal votes by the judges.

Mr. Cleggman moved, but the House refused, to lay the bill on the table—81 against 92.

Mr. Kunkle said he could not consent to sweep away the whole code of Kansas laws, and appealed to Mr. Grow to withdraw his demand for the previous question, and he might offer a substitute repealing certain obnoxious laws.

Mr. Campbell wished to make an amendment allowing none but citizens of the United States to vote.

Mr. Letcher wanted the bill to go where it could be seen and discussed.

Mr. Grow moved the bill be recommitted, pending which the House took up the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, preliminary to admission into the Union, the provisions, with the exception of boundaries, being similar to the Minnesota bill.

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon 56,000 square miles. The population is now about 90,000.

Mr. Whitney wished to confine voting to citizens of the United States. He would do what he could to prevent aliens from making a constitution for American citizens.

Mr. Lane replied that the laws of Oregon do not allow aliens to vote, nor do they claim that privilege.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an amendment (agreed to—71 against 49), confining suffrage at the election for delegates to frame a constitution to citizens of the United States.

The bill subsequently passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Buchanan dined this evening with the President, in company with both ladies and gentlemen. Among the latter were Crittenden, Douglas, and the Postmaster General.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the Senate that authority be given him to appoint an additional superintendent, in connection with stations on New Jersey and Long Island shores for rendering relief to vessels in distress; that boats of lighter draught than those now in use be obtained; and that each crew rendering assistance in cases of shipwreck be allowed a sum not exceeding \$200, according to circumstances; He is opposed to the granting of pensions to the families of such persons as may lose their lives endeavoring to rescue mariners, conceiving that this would be the commencement of an indefinite extension of the pension system, leading to much abuse. These suggestions are in reply to a resolution of Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey.

It is regarded as a singular fact that, during the consideration of the Minnesota and Oregon bills in the House to-day, not a word was said about their admission into the Union with or without slavery, and the bills themselves are altogether silent upon that subject.

New York, Jan. 31.

The steamer Atlantic, which has been detained by the storm, leaves to-morrow.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31, P. M.

The thaw continues. The snow of last night is nearly all gone. The river is rising slowly, with about 5 feet water in the channel. The ice has not moved yet.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Starkville (Miss.) Advocate, contains the particulars of the horrible murder of Hott. Burns, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel, in that place, by Dr. W. D. Stovall, with whom he had a fight the day before. It says:

Going near Burns' stable, Dr. S. stopped the buggy and walked within about twenty-five paces of Burns, who was engaged in harnessing a horse, he beckoned to a negro who was standing near to get out of the way, at the same time raising the gun and firing. At the instant of his firing, Mr. Burns looked around and received the contents of the gun full in his face. He raised his hands to his eyes and sunk to the earth, exclaiming "my God!" Upon this, Stovall advanced within ten paces and fired the second time, the whole charge taking effect in his back, and Burns then cried out, "I am a dead man." Still, not satisfied, Stovall coolly approached him drawing a pistol yet it close to his head and fired again, bursting his eye ball from its socket; then putting the pistol to his breast, he fired a fourth time into the body of the already dead man, and Burns and his children rushed from the house screaming, while Dr. Stovall coolly walked off, got into his buggy, and drove off.

CALIFORNIA NEWS BY THE ILLINOIS.

(From the Alta California of January 5.)

Since the departure of the steamer of December 20th, the country has been unusually quiet, and free from events of an exciting character.

The principal topic of interest has been, and until settled will continue to be, the Senatorial election. There is a great degree of solicitude and anxiety among politicians, and curiosity among all classes to know the result.

The Legislature will assemble at the capital on Monday, 5th inst. The first business will be the election of two United States Senators—one to succeed Mr. Gwin, and serve the six years' term from the 4th of March, 1855, and one to succeed Mr. Weller, and serve a full term from the 4th of March next. The principal candidates are Messrs. Gwin, Weller, Latham, and Broderick. The result is exceedingly doubtful.

The excitement which existed at the time of the departure of the last steamer, in relation to the State debt, has died away; whatever uncertainty may have been felt at the time having yielded to the unanimous sentiment that the decision of the Supreme Court imposes no obstacle, legal or moral, to the prompt and faithful payment of every dollar. A bill has been already framed, and will be introduced at an early day of the session of the Legislature, to refund the debt, and submit it to a vote of the people, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution. The bill will pass by a vote nearly, if not quite, unanimous; and when it comes before the people there will be no opposition; but all men, of every shade of politics, will emulate the exertions of each other in its advocacy. Of course the refunding and constitutionalizing of the debt will not render it any more obligatory upon us to pay it; but it will satisfy the holders of our securities that there is no disposition on the part of California to avail herself of her own violation of her own laws, to avoid the payment of money which she obtained contrary to her constitution.

Some excitement has been created by the discovery of a system of peculation on the part of the treasury of some of the counties, and other officers charged with the collection of the State revenue, in paying into the Treasury depreciated State warrants instead of the cash received by them from taxation. It is supposed that this fraudulent practice has been general, and that the State, as well as tax-payers, has been wronged out of a large amount. Legal proceedings have been commenced against officers in some cases.

The weather for the last fortnight has been favorable to the mining interests, a large quantity of rain, and in some districts heavy snows, having fallen. The indications are of a prosperous season. The heaviest snow storm ever known here—if not, in fact, the only one—occurred on Monday, the 29th ult. The snow fell probably for an hour or two, and covered the summits of the hills adjacent to the city. The Contra Costa range of mountains were covered several inches deep, and the snow has not yet entirely disappeared.

There were 63 fires in the city during 1856; loss \$105,980—less, we believe, than during any previous year since 1848.

Under the present charter the expenses of the city government have been decreased \$725,997 in six months.

An ordinance is pending in the board of supervisors to close all drinking houses at 12 o'clock at night. Another proposes to close them on Sundays.

Mr. Fleming, the tragedian, had played a short and successful engagement at the American theater. The Fourth District Court has ordered a dividend of two cents on the dollar to be paid to the creditors of Adams & Co., from the funds in the hands of the receiver.

Kenovan, the pedestrian, undertook to draw a sulky six miles in fifty-eight minutes, over the Pioneer Race Course, for a bet of \$500, on Christmas day, but he lost the bet.

There were 7,000 turkeys sold in San Francisco for Christmas dinners.

A Sort of Lynch Law.—A lot of "greasers," says the San Diego Herald, lately stoned a poor, inoffensive Indian to death. Next

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1857.

AMERICAN BRANDY.—At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, Colonel Wilder, the President, stated that Catawba brandy, made at Cincinnati, has been purchased at five dollars per gallon for exportation to France, for the purpose of flavoring foreign liquors.

Dr. Gordon's second test, the nature of the communications, is (the Review remarks) very satisfactory as proving a negative. It shows beyond all question that it is morally impossible for good spirits, wise spirits, spirits having any claim to respectability, to utter the insane drivel which makes up the so-called "dignified communications." We have dipped extensively, in the few past years, into the records of these wonderful utterances, in the hope of finding something worth preserving; but the search has been like the search for Captain Kidd's treasure. Any single specimen is bad enough, but the mass is monstrous. The offence is rank and universal—an offence against rhetoric, logic, syntax, geography, topography, not less than against common sense, common decency and decency. If it be heaven where these spirits dwell, such a heaven would be no better than a Bedlam of fools. We regret that we cannot say of Dr. Gordon's facts that they prove this affirmative, since it were very desirable to acquire all human and earthly agencies of any share in any such rigmorale. It is sadly true that the brains of our race are inadequate to production, and all equal offences are perpetrated by the new school of prophets, orators, and philosophers in their normal and uninspired condition. The devils have enough to bear without this heavy load.

The public debt of Great Britain before the late war was £797,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—together £818,000,000, or about forty hundred and ninety millions dollars. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the Federal Government in the shape of import duties amounts to sixty-four millions dollars. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the crown, in the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax, and property tax, for the maintenance of the army, and for the support of the State, is about five times as much as the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British Government are thus, in our currency, for a single year, \$320,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 more than the whole principal of the public debt of the Federal and State Governments. The treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 23,242 miles, stands in capital and funded debt \$736,000,000, though costing, by the aid of State and city loans, about \$823,730,400, or \$55,700 per mile; while the system of Great Britain, embracing only 10,354 miles, stands in capital and funded debt, six hundred and thirty millions dollars, or \$30,000,000 per mile. And it further appears that the whole railway debt of the country, in the shape of mortgages and debentures, is \$434,286,000, while the same encumbrances upon the English system reach nearly this sum in debentures alone, say \$375,200,000, while, including what are known as preference shares, the sum total is \$639,996,000.

One of the most singular instances in connection with material things exists in the case of a young man, who, not very long ago, visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thick black sheets; but, the supply becoming exhausted, at length it only depended on the polished anvil. Still the young man stared intently on its motion, then he followed its stroke with a corresponding motion of his head; then his left arm moved to the same tune; and, finally, he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in a second it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was, that he felt an impulse to do it, that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner, that he still felt the power within above sense and reason—a morbid impulse, in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand.

The Adriatic's Engines.—The engines of the new teamship *Adriatic* were put in operation for the first time yesterday in presence of the engineers and workmen of the yard where they were constructed. The massive machinery was kept in motion from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and its fitness and completeness were tested, we understand, with most satisfactory results. The object of the experiment was, of course, not to ascertain the strength of the engines for the number of revolutions of which the wheels were capable, but simply to prove the symmetrical construction and adjustment of the whole.

The ambition of the wives and daughters of our merchants is to establish a successful rivalry in magnificence with the nobles and princes of Europe; an absurd and futile effort, which can only expose them to ridicule, our noble institutions preventing, except in very few instances, the accumulation of the immense fortunes which mark the power and the weakness of despotic nations. In fact, our luxurious imitators of foreign follies are not content with vying with their titled coequals in the splendor of their drawing-room toilette, or the costly appointments of parlor and boudoir, but carry their love of display into the public promenade, where it is ignored by the more healthy and cultivated taste of European, particularly English ladies. In our dirty city, where the streets are always carpeted by the mire of the mud and the refuse of the poor, and the atmosphere subject to violent and sudden changes, we should think a costume would be adopted which would at least protect the wearer from the injurious effects of the fierce winds, the bitter cold, and in summer the burning intensity of the sun. But, no matter what the condition of the streets, rich silks and embroideries just as gracefully sweep the pavement, and if the imprisoned genius of the Arctic regions made us a visit, little, blue, and red noses would elevate themselves at just the same place from the tiny and delicate machinery called a face. We do not, therefore, think that winter will see a change in this respect, if it is only for the sake of health and comfort, putting economy quite out of the question. It would seem that the

The supposition is, that in trying to force the worms to produce a greater amount of silk the power of production has been nearly destroyed. The first appearance of the silk-worm is in the form of a small egg the size of a pin's head. It then becomes large as the worm or caterpillar, and in this state feeds on the common mulberry leaves until maturity, when it commences enveloping itself in a fine silk web; in three days it is completely covered, and for the next seven days thickens and strengthens it. In ten days it is completed, when it should be immediately taken down from the trees and wound off, as if it is not, the worm in its higher condition forces its way out and emerges a butterfly, and the silk is spoiled. The condition, precisely as it is wound off from the cocoon, is the common mulberry silk of Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the East Indies, and China. It is said that one ball contains enough silk to reach fifty English miles. In their natural condition mulberry trees are very sparsely supplied with leaves, and the worms were fed sparingly, but the great and increasing demand for silk induced manufacturers to force the luxuriant growth of the mulberry tree, and thus the worm into increased power of production. But the two-fold effect of this is, in effect as it is said to have upon poets, who are generally understood to have been starved into immortality, and whose inspiration leaves them when they become fat and happy.

One of the novelties is called the "Oriental palm attire;" the ground is delicately shaded in two colors, and enriched with a superb design in darker shades of the prevailing color, which approximates in appearance to the tropical plant from which it takes its name. Green, purple, brown, drab, and blue are the favorite colors, and these are so blended with white in the ground as to give a peculiarly soft and delicate effect. Single-colored *chines*, with *ayadere* stripes crossed, between which are placed minit figures in brightly-blended colors, cannot fail to be much admired, and will certainly supercede some extent the flounced robes, of which, however, manufacturers are sending out some very beautiful specimens. Most of these have two very deep flounces wrought in superb designs, which entirely cover the skirt. The effect is exceedingly striking, but is not generally so becoming as the

THE NEW MODE OF DRESS-CUTTING BY CHART.

There are few women who have not at various times felt the inconvenience and vexation arising from the difficulty of having dresses properly made. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a dress-maker, and then the chances are small that the dress will fit, and many a fashionable belle has cried with vexation on receiving an elegant robe, which was to have charmed all eyes, to find that the effect was entirely lost by the stupid and inert manner of its fitting. Nor is this the whole difficulty; in this day of moderate fortune will not supply the means

We have hardly space to speak of a new design furnished by Madame Demorest, in advance of the published Parisian modes. It is a cloth *casaque* for a spring promenade garment, and very dashing and piquant. It is made of black or drab ladies' cloth, the waist exceedingly short, with a double circular basque skirt, the under one covering two-thirds of the dress. The sleeves are plain at the top and terminate in a sort of double *pagoda*, very wide and deep. The double skirt and sleeves are pinked on the edge, or bordered with drop buttons. The style alone renders the *ensemble* perfectly *distingue*.

It was all around. Sylvanus has a history already. The Daily Times has given page after page of its "valuable columns," as our correspondents always say, detailing the story of his life.

In the Thirtieth Ward of this city he has a good home. The tower of white stone has the honor of his birthplace we are unable to say. The Museum of History skipped that page of his life. The impression is, however, that he was born in New York—first drew breath in the late Alderman Briggs's ward. It is an established fact that he had parents, but who they were we don't know. A family named Jenkins brought him up, and in the family, as well as out of it, he was known by the name of "Banty Jenkins." Like the author of "Leaves of Grace," but in a different sense, he was "one of the roughs," and a "Kosmos" in the ward. His boyhood is presumed to have been a hard one—at least he came out of it a hard one. He was a public school boy, and had him in hand for a long time, but was not able to make much impression upon him.

Indeed, to the great gratification of the old ladies of his vicinity, and quiet people generally, he utterly vanished from public gaze for the space of ten years, when he suddenly turned up at Rio Janeiro, on the charge of murdering Captain Frazier, of the clipper ship *Sea Witch*, of which vessel Spencer himself had been the mate.

Unpoetical Wife.—"Siebenbas could never inspire enette with a lyrical enthusiasm of love, in which he could forget heaven and earth and everything else. She could count the strokes of the clock between his kisses and could listen and run off to the safe as a housekeeper that was boiling over, with all the big soap in her eyes which he had pressed out of her melting heart by a touching story or a sermon. She accompanied in her dearest the Sunday hymns which he echoed loudly from the neighboring apartments, and in the midst of a verse she would inter-upt the mosaic question: 'What shall I warm up for supper? and he could never banish from his remembrance that once, when she was quite touched, and listening to his cabinet discourse upon death and eternity, she looked at him thoughtfully, and toward his feet, and at length said, "don't put on the left stocking to-morrow, I must darn it."

Sharp Practice.—On Wednesday evening a Jew peddler of jewelry entered a store with a watch and offered to sell it for \$25. The proprietor offered him a silver watch worth \$6 and \$20 in money, which the Jew agreed to accept if the money was not counterfeit. The trade was made and the money turned out to be on a broken bank; but the man who traded held him to his bargain—the money not being counterfeit.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

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